

Hollingworth Urban District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1911.

By

Henry Waytes Pomfret, M.D., F.R.C.S.

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Hollingworth Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1911.

To the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to address to you my Second Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, together with a description of the prevailing local conditions, as requested by the Local Government Board, and the record of the general health work accomplished during the year 1911. I have also incorporated a statement with regard to the housing accommodation of the District with the results of the special inspections made under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, and the consequent actions taken by your Council. I have also included a statement of the local administration of the Midwives' Act, 1902, and a special tabular record of the work done under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

In composing the tables of vital statistics I have utilised the results of the 1911 Census returns, and have taken the newly-ascertained number of the population of the District as the basis of my calculations.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Hollingworth, situated in East Cheshire, consists of a township lying at the foot of an extensive and very hilly Country District. This Country District occupies the northern

slope of the Longdendale Valley—looking due South towards the North of Derbyshire, the summit of the Peak of Derbyshire being visible.

The Vale of Longdendale presents an expansive vista, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. The mean altitude of the main street of Hollingworth is 500ft. above the sea level, the Country District, on the northern side, rising to a maximum of 1,300ft. The River Etherow winds through the valley, and here forms the boundary between Cheshire and Derbyshire.

The subsoil in the immediate neighbourhood of the township is mostly clay. Penetration of this clay very soon reveals rock. At an altitude, a little above that of the main street, the clay, in most parts, disappears, and the soil is found to lie directly on rock. This shallow depth of the soil in the higher elevations results in a paucity of foliage. Trees, especially oaks, are stunted, and wide stretches of moorland are formed. These moors grow heather, and provide a home and food for grouse. The climate is very bracing.

The inhabitants are for the most part cotton operatives engaged in both spinning and weaving. Within the rateable area are three cotton mills and one large Bleaching concern. There is no other important industry calculated to influence the Public Health.

POPULATION.

The Census of 1901 gave the population of Hollingworth as 2,447. The erection and subsequent working of large Bleaching Works made it desirable to estimate the population as 2,800. A number of new Dwelling-Houses being later built, the estimate to the middle of June, 1907, was again raised to 2,980. This latter estimate remained in use up to the Census returns of last year. It was then seen that the population had been over-estimated. The Census of 1911 gave the District a population of 2,581. This figure shows an increase of the population during the last ten years of only 134. The over-estimation may perhaps be attributed to two

or three circumstances. The chief cause I think is without doubt the smaller size of the families found in the District at the present day. The increase of married couples is more than cancelled by the decreased average number of their offspring. Another factor is the greater demand for houses having three bedrooms. This demand could not be met in Hollingworth, and families have consequently taken houses outside the District, settling more especially on the Derbyshire side of the river. Yet another factor seems to be a growing preference for new over old property.

Population, Census, 1901	2,447
Population estimated to middle of June, 1910 ...	2,980
Population, Census 1911	2,581
Area of District in Acres	2,086
Number of inhabited houses	634
Average number of persons per house	4.07
Nett Birth-rate for 1,000 living	22.4
Nett Death-rate for 1,000 living... ..	16.6
Nett Deaths under 1 year of age	11
Nett Death-rate under 1 year per 1,000 nett births	189

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following are in force:—

1. Infectious Diseases Prevention Act.
2. Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890, Part iii.

BYE-LAWS.

Bye-Laws in force relate to the following:—

1. New streets and buildings.
2. Common Lodging Houses.
3. Slaughterhouses.
4. Houses let in Lodgings.
5. Cleansing and Scavenging.
6. Offensive Trades.
7. Nuisances.

No new Bye-Law was adopted during 1911.

BIRTHS.

58 Births were registered in the District during 1911, and this number has not been corrected by any communication from the Registrar-General.

This number shows 8 births below the average for the last five years.

Of the 58 births 28 were males, 30 females; 4 of the births were illegitimate. This gives an annual birth-rate of 22.4. This rate may compare with the number 25.5, which is the average birth-rate for the last five years.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during 1911 was 41, giving a death-rate of 15.8.

I received notices of two transferable deaths of residents not registered in the District. This raises the nett number of deaths belonging to the District to 43, giving a rate of 16.6 compared with an average rate of 17.3 for the last five years.

There is no public institution within the district receiving sick or infirm persons.

The two transferable deaths occurred in the Ashton-under-Lyne Union Hospital.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

11 Deaths of infants under 1 year of age were registered. They were all legitimate.

The causes of Death certified were:—

Diarrhœa	2
Premature Birth	1
Marasmus, etc.	5
Atelectasis	1
Convulsions	1
Pneumonia	1

This gives a rate per 1,000 nett births of 189.

ILLEGITIMACY.

Four out of the 58 births registered during 1911 were illegitimate.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

The District has been remarkably free from Zymotic Disease. None of the deaths was attributable to any of the seven principal diseases. Two deaths from Diarrhœa of infants under 1 year of age were registered, but they were not of the epidemic type.

INQUESTS.

Three Inquests were held in Hollingworth during 1911.

The Coroner held an inquiry on April 12th, 1911, at Roe Cross, relating to the death of a farmer named Samuel Tagg, aged 75 years. This man slipped and fell whilst working in a shippin, and contracted "Blood Poisoning."

On July 16th, 1911, Dorcas Doyle, aged 77 years, fell downstairs, and broke her neck. An Inquest was held on July 18th.

An Inquest was held on Nov. 3, 1911, in reference to the death of Jane Hey, aged 42 years. A few weeks' previously the deceased met with a trap accident, breaking her leg. The verdict was Angina Pectoris—Natural Causes.

POOR LAW.

Hollingworth is included in the No. 8 District of the Ashton-under-Lyne Union. The Union Hospital is situate in Ashton, and the Relieving Officer visits this District every Friday to administer outdoor relief.

The District Medical Officer reports that he attended 120 pauper patients, and made 445 visits at their houses during 1911. The number of people in receipt of out-door financial relief was 51. In-door relief was given to 13 people. The total amount of cash relief given came to £115 15s. 6d.

WATER SUPPLY.

This is a constant public service. The water is obtained from a spring rising high up the Arnfield Clough. Analysis has repeatedly shown the water to be of exceptional purity. It is slightly acid, and no doubt must to some degree possess pulbo-solvent properties. The short service pipes in use are well tinned, and no trace of lead has ever been detected in this water. In parts not supplied with this public service I know of no instance nor isolated dwelling not in possession of a proper private supply of pure drinking water.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The streams within the District have their sources in the more elevated parts. Their course is mostly determined in the first instance by spring water welling up from the rock. They are later fed by surface water. These streams reach the river after little or no pollution. In one case only do I know of sewage entering any stream in this District. But, in that case, the source of pollution is outside the township.

The River Etherow is inspected by the Mersey and Irwell Joint Rivers' Pollution Committee. Their Inspectors give Hollingworth a clean report. The exoteric pollution of the above-mentioned stream I find is known to them, as are also some other sources of pollution of the River. No doubt these malefic conditions will in time receive the attention of the Committee. A commencement has been made. The Parish of Tintwistle has not hitherto been provided with any sewerage works, their sewers deploying straight into the River. This source of pollution is nearly a mile up the River above Hollingworth. The Joint Committee have summoned the Tintwistle Council, and I understand the plans for a sewerage scheme for that District are now under consideration.

There are no Private Sewage Disposal Works in Hollingworth. As regards effluents from Manufacturing Concerns I can only at present say that the River Etherow Bleaching Company have their own settling tanks. These tanks are passed by the Joint Committees' Inspectors.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The District is well equipped with a good main sewer, which has an ample fall and flush. House drains and sewers are now nearly all connected with the main sewer. Four cesspools are still in use. These latter are regularly inspected and emptied. The farmsteads on the hill-sides have their own proper systems of sewers. Their drains mostly empty into cesspools, well removed from the buildings. The farmers themselves periodically cleanse these receptacles, and spread the contents as manure on the land.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A well arranged water-carriage system conveys the sewage to disposal works. These latter are situated down by the river, a mile away from all dwelling-houses.

The treatment at the outfall works is by tanks, filters, and land. No complaint has ever been lodged in respect of these disposal works.

No alterations nor extensions were called for during 1911.

The Inspectors of the Mersey and Irwell Joint Committee took seven samples of the effluent during last year. The results of their analysis were favourable. Good effluents were reported in every case except one. Satisfactory explanations were found, and accounted for the exception.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of all premises has hitherto been carried out by the private owners. I understand the Council is now about to undertake the removal of House Refuse and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools. A few of the newer houses are provided with water-closets, and in some cases old houses are now being adapted for that convenience.

In most cases the old property is served with Midden-privies. Dry ashpits, pail-closets, and dust-bins are also found.

The approximate numbers are :

Midden-privies	228
Dry Ashpits	170
Pail-closets	98
Dust-bins	23
Cesspools	4
Waste-Water Closets	54
Town's Water-Closets	35

The Inspector sees that all these accommodations are cleansed as often as required. 65 such inspections during 1911 led to the serving of statutory notices in 16 cases. These notices were complied with in each case. A statutory notice was also served in one case of offensive accumulation, and was met with compliance. A new privy and ashpit were built at Spout Green.

CLEANSING OF STREETS.

Over and above the removal of refuse from the streets, the use of the rotary sweeping machine-broom and the watering-cart, the Surveyor has been very successful in his efforts to mitigate the dust nuisance. The main street is a main artery between Manchester and Sheffield. Much motor and heavy traffic passes through Hollingworth. This last year there has been an appreciable diminution in the amount of dust compared with previous years. To this fact I attribute in some part our comparative immunity from infectious diseases.

Two methods have been tried, and it seems both methods were attended with some success. One process consists of painting existing macadam roads with boiled tar. A special tar spraying machine is used. Only a thin layer was sprayed. This was sufficient to lay the dust, and, so far as I have heard, has caused no nuisance to either pedestrians or vehicles.

The other method has been the use of Calcium Chloride, either crushed or in solution. This has also acted well. The delequescence of the salt and consequent evaporation has also had the advantage in hot weather of cooling the air. One application of the Chloride seems to exert its action for quite a month.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

The District has no lodging-house, nor any house let in lodgings. There is no cellar dwelling, and no offensive trade.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The District possesses a most commodious and modern Council Elementary School. The sanitary arrangements and conditions of this school appear to be everything which could be desired. There is a Head Master, with 10 assistants. At the present time the attendance numbers 255 scholars, besides 169 infants. I understand medical inspectors visit these schools. But, I ask, what logic or use can there be in such inspection without treatment. It seems to me that inspection without some assurance of treatment is a farce. Surely inspection should be followed by treatment defrayed by the same authority which undertakes the inspection. This would be a great national gain. Indeed the practical care of carious teeth would in itself be a blessing.

FOOD.

(A) MILK SUPPLY.—The milk consumed in this District is almost entirely produced on farms within the District, and in 1911 there were no complaints as to either quantity or quality. At the close of 1911 the Register showed

17 Dairies,
17 Cowsheds,
No Milkshop.

Several visits were made to these dairies and cowsheds. They are mostly clean and orderly.

The notices previously served by the Council with reference to the Cowshed at the Fields Farm have been complied with, and during the year the shed was entirely rebuilt.

The other defects mentioned in my annual report of the previous year have also been remedied. No fresh faults have been reported.

The regulations applying to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops are enforced. In no instance has tuberculous milk been detected.

(B) OTHER FOODS :—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES. -- The District has no public slaughterhouse. There are 5 private slaughterhouses. They are clean. Their drainage, water supply, and ventilation are satisfactory, and the method of felling in vogue seems to be performed with the infliction of as little pain as practicable.

PIGGERIES. These are 5 in number. In the case of two of these piggeries nuisances were caused by keeping swine within the 60 feet of dwelling-houses as prescribed by the bye-laws. Statutory notices were served, and were complied with. New pig-cotes have been built at Nettle Hall Farm.

BAKEHOUSES. --There is one Bakehouse and seven Confectioners' Bakehouses. They are all overground. The premises have been regularly visited, and have been found to comply with all the special sanitary requirements.

Slaughterhouses, Piggeries, and Bakehouses are inspected monthly. In no case has any action been called for either under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, or under section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Tuberculosis has not caused the condemnation of any carcase, or part of any carcase.

HOUSING.

Five new houses were erected last year, at the upper end of Market Street. 269 of the Houses in the District are within the limits of rent in S. 14 of Act of 1909.

36 Houses are back-to-back.

In accordance with sub-section (1) of Section (17) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, the Inspector and myself made a list of the houses, the conditions of which appeared to be dangerous or injurious to health. Our report of the results of our inspection of the block first taken

was presented to the Council on May 30, 1911. As the outcome of that report, notices requiring the landlord to execute works were issued in the case of each house inspected. Numbers 25—39, Wednesough, are back-to-back houses, and were found to be in a very low habitable condition. Closing orders were subsequently served, and these houses are now empty.

Number 41, Wednesough, is a rather better-class house. This latter, and numbers 13—23, Wednesough, are single houses, built against more elevated ground. In this circumstance back doors could not be constructed without extensive excavation. Notices for repairs have also been served in respect to all these houses.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 7 Factories in the District, viz.:—3 Cotton Mills, 1 Bleaching Concern, 1 Engraving Shop, 1 Gas Works, and 1 Mineral Water Factory.

There are 23 Workshops.

Inspections are made quarterly, and in some cases more frequently. Many insanitary conditions have been pointed out to the owners, and, with one exception, have been remedied.

Notice was sent to the River Etherow Bleaching Company to remedy certain defects in the closet accommodation for Females. The defects were at once rectified.

Notice was also sent to Messrs. Thos. Rhodes, Ltd., with respect to insufficient closet accommodation at their Mersey Mills. This notice has not yet met with compliance.

The Inspector has paid particular attention to the means of escape in case of Fire occurring in the Factories. He reports the escapes to be quite satisfactory.

There are no Workplaces, nor any Homeworkers' Premises.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The only isolation hospital in Longdendale is situated on Mottram Moor. The ownership is vested in the three Councils of Mottram, Hollingworth, and Tintwistle. It was built

solely for Smallpox. Six beds are kept ready with a potentiality for 16. Only one case, and that, I understand, a very doubtful case, has ever yet been admitted. In my opinion "home isolation" has, in this district, been eminently satisfactory, and could not be improved upon by removal to hospital.

ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The District all through the year was remarkably free from acute infectious diseases. Two cases of Erysipelas were notified. In each case the condition appeared to be due to septic sores. The premises were visited, and found to be quite sanitary.

On January 4th, 1911, I received a notification of a case of Enteric Fever in a boy aged 10 years. Mr. Pitt and myself investigated the conditions of the premises concerned. We failed to find any fault, and could elicit no history giving any clue to the source of infection. The boy recovered.

Beyond these three cases there occurred no other notifiable disease during the whole of the year.

Of non-notifiable diseases there were a few mild cases of Measles. Also a few cases of Chicken-pox, and so-called Influenza. The teachers at the school also reported to me several cases of ringworm and verminous heads.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Five deaths from Tuberculous Diseases were registered, viz. :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
Tubercular Meningitis... ..	2

The Local Government Board has lately been very active in their desire to stamp out Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1908 they issued the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. Under these regulations it became incumbent upon Medical Officers of Poor-Law Institutions, and District Medical Officers to notify all cases of Phthisis occurring in

Paupers. In March, 1911, further regulations were made extending the system of notifications to cases occurring amongst the in-patients or out-patients at Hospitals.

By a General Order of the Local Government Board, dated 15th November, 1911, the system was made complete, and the general notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made compulsory.

The primary object of the Board in requiring this notification is to enable the local authority to assist in the eradication of Phthisis. Accordingly the Board has issued Regulations enabling a local authority, on the advice of their Medical Officer of Health, to supply such medical assistance, facilities and articles as may be necessary for detecting pulmonary tuberculosis, for preventing the spread of infection, and for removing conditions favourable to infection. Every Medical Practitioner attending on or called in to visit any person shall, within 48 hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, complete, sign, and transmit a notification of the case to the Medical Officer of Health for the area within which the place of residence of the person is situate. I have, therefore, obtained all the required forms and register, and have supplied a book of the necessary notices, together with extracts of the Order, to each Practitioner connected with our District.

In the execution of this Order, the Board emphasises the desirability of local authorities and their officers avoiding doing anything which could cause pain or annoyance to patients or their friends. The records kept by the Medical Officer of Health are to be regarded as strictly confidential documents, for whose custody the officer is personally responsible. The Register to be kept by a Medical Officer of Health, is to be open to inspection only by a person duly authorised by resolution of the Council—by the Medical Officer of Health for the County—by any School Medical Inspector acting within the area of the Sanitary Authority, and by officers of the Local Government Board, and of the Board of Education.

This Order came into operation on the first day of this year.

INVESTIGATION OF OTHER DISEASES.

The Council empowered me to make arrangements with Professor Delepine, of the Manchester Health Laboratory, for the examination of Morbid Products. Such arrangements were made, and the Laboratory is now prepared to examine such products, and to promptly report upon their findings.

I also made arrangements with respect to the keeping, distribution, and use of Diphtheria Antitoxin. I have now in my possession a supply of the Antitoxin, and am in the position to supply the serum to any medical practitioner in attendance upon cases of Diphtheria in this District.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

There were three Midwives on the County Register last year, residing and practising in this District. Two other registered Midwives practise in the District, but live in Derbyshire.

The three residing in Hollingworth I inspected. They kept registers, and kept them well.

These three ladies have a supply of the necessary forms. They can all write. During the year they attended 46 cases out of 58 births registered.

They sent officially for medical help on four occasions. Their attendance has not been associated with any death of either mother or child. They have not been present at, or assisted, in the laying-out of any dead body. Your Council has not yet prohibited such action of Midwives, but such preventive rule is to be desired.

I have received three notifications of still-birth.

There has been no case of Puerperal Fever, or of any other infectious disease complicating childbirth.

I frequently meet these ladies, and can say that they all wear clean dresses of washable material. They habitually, when on duty, wear clean washable aprons, and their sleeves are so fashioned as to be easily tucked above the elbows. They each carry clean calico bags within their leather bags.

These three midwives are all supplied with the necessary appliances, namely, syringe for vaginal douche, separate enema, catheter, pair of scissors, clinical thermometer, nail brush, and antiseptics.

The Council provides disinfectants gratis.

I find these midwives' choice of antiseptics include :—

Potassium Permanganate,
Mercury Oxy-cyanide,
Mercuric Potassium Iodide,
Jeye's Fluid.

The necessity for asepsis is often drilled into them.

I find that they often attend after the 10th day by mutual arrangement, and not by any medical reason.

Not one of them ever administers any drug of her own initiative, except ergot. I find that sometimes a dram of Ext. Ergotae Lig is given.

Their conduct has been right. Their homes are kept clean, and in good sanitary condition. They all style themselves "Certified Midwife."

They tell me they are now interested in taking the temperature, and they record the pulse in some cases. There is no shortage in the help of such ladies.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. W. POMFRET,

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX.

Tabular Statement of Inspector of Nuisances for the Year ended December 31st, 1911.

Number and Nature of Inspections Made.	No.	No. of Notices served.		Result of Service of Notices.		
		Statutory	Informal.	Notice complied with.	Remain- ing in hand.	Prosecu- tions instituted pending.
Dwelling Houses (General Inspections)	12	12	..	..	..	..
Back-to-Back Houses	15	15	..	15	..	..
Cess-pools	65	16	..	16	..	..
House Drainage	10	..	..	..	..	..
Offensive Accumulations	1	1	..	1	..	..
(a) Slaughterhouses (Private)	60	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other Places where Food is Produced or Sold ..	144	..	..	..	..	..
Piggeries	25	2	..	2	..	..
(a) Dairies	51	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Cowsheds	51	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Factories	40	..	2	1	..	1
(b) Workshops	384	..	..	..	..	..
Bakehouses (Overground)	12	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	870	46	2	35	..	1

Signed.

WILLIAM PITT,

Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.

Name of District—HOLLINGWORTH URBAN.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District. Residents not registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District		Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 2086	Total Population at all Ages Number of Inhabited Houses Average number of persons per house } At Census of 1911. } 2581 } 634 } 4.07
		Un-corrected No.	Nett.	No.	Rate.		No.	Rate.		
1906	2980	65	23.2	31	11.0		3	46	31	11.0
1907	2980	63	21.1	45	15.1	2	7	111	47	15.7
1908	2980	80	26.8	49	16.4	4	10	124	53	17.7
1909	2980	52	17.4	33	11.0		3	57	33	11.0
1910	2980	72	24.1	40	13.1		7	97	40	13.4
1911	2581	58	22.4	41	15.8	2	11	180	43	16.6

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1911.

Name of District—HOLLINGWORTH URBAN.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.					
		Under 1 year.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards.
Erysipelas	2	...	...	..	1	1	..
Enteric Fever.....	1	..	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Others).....	3	...	...	1	1	1	...
Totals	6	...	1	1	2	2	...

Isolation Hospital :

Longdendale Smallpox Hospital, Mottram Moor, Hollingworth.

Total available beds. 16

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated ... 1

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1911.

Name of District—HOLLINGWORTH URBAN.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.							
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
All Causes Certified	43	11	1	2	2	4	7	16
Phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis).....	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia (all other forms).....	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Senectus	6	...	...	...	...	..	..	6
Other defined diseases	9	...	...	1	...	2	...	6
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...

TABLE IV.

Name of District—HOLLINGWORTH URBAN.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages
under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES, Certified	1	3	2	4	1	11
Diarrhoea .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Premature birth.....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	1	...	3	...	5
Atelectasis .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Convulsions .....	...	..	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	1	3	2	4	1	11

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate 54
 { Illegitimate 4

Nett Deaths in the year of... { Legitimate Infants..... 11
 { Illegitimate Infants None

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1911, for the Urban District of Hollingworth, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, and WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	40	2	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	384	...	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...
Total	424	2	...

No Workplaces.

No Homework.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient	1	...	1	...
{ Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes ... ..	.	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	2	1	1	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year 1911.	Number.
Bakehouse	1
Confectioners' Bakehouses	7
Other Workshops... ..	15
Total number of Workshops on Register	23

Note.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces, or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October 1906.

13th February,

H. W. POMFRET,

Medical Officer of Health.

